

Form IV

Alice Caroline Helen Buchan
Age 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ years

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- 2 Writing
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Bible Lessons

I 1 Describe David's success This trials
at the Court of Saul.

Now it happened that Saul the king was siezed with an exceeding great melancholy. And his servants sought to find means by which they might dispel it.

It happened that, David, a shepherd lad, the son of one Jesse a Bethle-hemite had an exceeding great gift for music. So the servants of the king, when they heard of this, went unto Saul and said, "Oh Lord King, behold there is a certain poor shepherd lad who hath a great talent for music. Now, O King, shall it please thee to see him?" and the King gave ^{orders} that David should be brought before him.

And David made sweet music for the King and charmed away his melancholy from him. Now Saul gathered to-gether his army and went out against the Philistines. And the champion of the Philistines was one Goliath, a giant; ~~who~~ so great was he of stature that none would venture forth against him.

When David the shepherd lad heard of this, he went unto Saul and prayed that he might be allowed to go forth against the giant.

So Saul put his armour upon him and gave him a shield and a sword. But David put them from him, because he had not proved them. And he took some stones from the brook and put them in his sling and slew the giant with them. Then were the people of Judah exceedingly glad, and the women

Bible Lessons

came out to meet Saul and his army singing

"Saul hath slain his thousands

But David hath slain his ten thousands"

And Saul conceived a hatred against David from that day on ward.

But Jonathan the son of Saul, loved David exceedingly, even like a brother.

And it came to pass that Saul wished to get rid of David, so he promised him his daughter Merab in marriage if David would go out to fight against the Philistines.

And David fought and vanquished them, but Saul gave his daughter to another man.

Then the servants of Saul came unto David and whispered to him "The King loves thee and wishes to give thee his daughter Michal in marriage"

But David answered "How can I be the king son-in-law."

And Saul said "Bring me back 200 trophies of the Philistines as a ~~downy~~ gift and thou shalt have my daughter."

And David fought again against the enemy and brought him 200 bodies of the slain.

Then Saul gave him his daughter in marriage.

Bible Lessons

I 2 What do you know of David as an outlaw?

And David fled away from the wrath of Saul even unto the wilderness of Ziph.

Then Saul rose up and pursued after him many days but found him not.

And David dwelt in the wilderness of Ziph with all his men.

Now it came to pass that news came unto Saul of David's whereabouts, so that he gathered together his army and marched towards Ziph. But the spirit of the Lord came unto David by a night warning him, so that in the morning he rose up and fled away even into the wilderness of Maon, and there he abode for a while.

And Saul still pursued after David so that he was obliged once again to flee.

This time he fled right away, even unto the country of the Philistines.

And he came to the court of Achish, King of Gath, who welcomed him readily and kept him at his court, many days.

Then David said to Achish "O my lord King let me now depart away, for thou hast been exceeding kind. How ^{can} ~~could~~ I, a poor outlaw, dwell at the palace of a King?"

And Achish made David a Prince and gave unto him the Principedom of Ziklag, where he dwelt,

many days. Now it happened that Saul came down to fight against the Philistines with all his army, and despoiled Keilah a city of the

Bible Lessons.

Philistines.

And David went forth to fight against them, and won a great victory.

But the princes of the land, loved not David, because they feared him exceedingly, therefore they went unto Achish and prayed him to send David away.

So David was once more an outlaw, and he dwelt in the caves of Maon many days.

And Saul hated David with a bitter hate and sought ever to take his life.

II 1. Give an account of St Paul's great sermon at Antioch

And st Paul set sail for Antioch, where he abode for many days.

And on the sabbath he arose, and went into the synagogue, and ~~the~~ preached unto all that were gathered there, Jews and Gentiles alike. And he spake unto them of the goodness of God, of how He had brought the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt into Canaan, and had raised up deliverers, to fight their battles and defend them.

And he spake also of Jesus the Son of God Who had been sent down to earth that He might save ~~us~~ them, and Who had taken the sins of the world upon Himself, and died that they might live.

Then did he ~~exh~~ exhort them to quit their ~~ev~~ evil ways and follow Christ, that

Bible Lessons

they might be saved.

And many of the Gentiles that were gathered there believed, and were converted.

But the Jews were much displeased, and when Paul would have preached again the next day, they laid violent hands upon him and cast him out of the city.

Nevertheless the church at Antioch grew and flourished, for many believed, and were baptised.

II. 2 "The Gods have come down to us in the likeness of men". Where & by whom was this said? What ancient story is referred to?

Then Paul and Barnabas sailed to Derbe and from thence to Lystra.

Now there was a certain man of Lystra that had been crippled from his birth.

And Paul had compassion on him and healed him. When the people of Lystra saw the miracle that was done they were amazed and cried out with a loud voices. "The gods have come down to us in the likeness of men". And they called Barnabas, "Jupiter," and Paul "Mercurius" because he was the more active. But the Apostles denied it and ran among the people crying out "We are no gods, but messengers from the Most Mighty God, who sends the harvest and the fruitful rain. Believe now and ye shall be saved." But Now certain Jews that had

Bible Lessons

followed Paul in his wanderings, persuaded the people against him.

And they stoned him, and drew him out of the city, supposing him to be dead.

But he rose up and departed again for Antioch.

Writing

Write ten lines of poetry from memory.

The Shepherd to his Love

Come live with me, and be my love
And we will all the pleasures prove
That hill and valley, dale and field,
And all the craggy mountains yield

There we will sit upon the rocks
and watch the shepherds feed their flocks
By shallow rivers to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals

If these delights thy mind may move
Then live with me and by my love.

Dictation

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From the ruined shrine he stepped
And in the moon athwart the place of tombs,
Where lay the mighty bones of ancient men
Old knights, and over them the sea wind sang
Shrill, chill, with flakes of foam. He stepping down
By zigzag paths, and juts of pointed rock,
Came on the shining levels of the lake.

Composition

2. An essay, in the style of Carlyle on some heroic personage of today.

Sir Douglas Haig

He was a noble man. Courageous, honest, and beloved by ~~in~~ all his soldiers, he stands out as one of the most prominent figures in the history of the war.

He was a hero in almost every way, for surely courage and honesty are, or ought to be the distinguishing merits of every hero.

He had them certainly; and he had besides such a kindly disposition and attractive personality that he won the hearts of all who knew him.

And besides that he had a certain modesty, for when the war was ~~one~~ won he was content to stand back, to fade into the background, as it were, that others more deserving of fame than he, might take their places before him.

A true heroic spirit! None but the real hero could have done this thing, for this man was as deserving of fame as any of them.

He had played his part in the war as well as any other, but as he had not actually won the war, he was counted as nothing; yet the heroic spirit in the man showed most then.

His soldiers will not forget him, his cheerfulness in all adversity, his noble spirit, and above all his courage. His name will, I am sure, in times to come, be coupled with those of the ^{other} heroes of our age.

Literature.

in the garden. Looking out she perceived her father walking in the garden with "that deare little manne, Erasmus."

She ran upstairs to tell her mother who kept her to lace her gowne, and get all ready Then for the visitor.

Then they all went out in the garden and strolled about, talking pleasantly about many things.

There were two peacocks in the garden named Argos and Juno, which Erasmus admired greatly.

Then Cecily the youngest daughter, began to fashion for him a dialogue, which she pretended to have heard between the two peacocks.

Erasmus listened for a while, then gently checked her saying "Love the truth, love the truth, little maid. Nay, now do not be abashed little, one, at my rebuke, for thy prattle is both harmless and innocent, but learn to love all that is true."

The next morning, ~~Erasmus~~ Margeret rose early and went down into the garden where she found her father and Erasmus talking together. Quietly she sat there listening to them, as they discussed the problems and questions which had arisen in Europe. That afternoon the whole family went out in a boat along the river Thames.

Sir Thomas had taught his children the love of flowers, and he now began to talk about them, naming many

English History

- 1 Describe the career of Wolsey, his peace policy, his attitude towards the Renaissance, his power as a legate, this fall.

Wolsey started by being the son of a poor butcher at Islington. He came to London and there rose to fame. The King noticed him and later ^{in 1513} appointed him to a high office at court. From then he rose steadily. ~~in~~ In 1515 he was made archbishop of York and a Cardinal, ^{and soon after} ~~and~~ he became Lord Chancellor and then Prime Minister.

Henry was an exacting man. He desired full obedience and those under him were obliged to render it or lose their heads. He was also a wilful headstrong man, and Wolsey had to suffer many abuses for things which the tyrant king had ordered him to do. Wolsey was no fighting man, he longed to keep the peace, for he saw that England was in no fit condition for war. But when Henry went abroad to fight Francis I and Charles V of Spain, he levied taxes upon the already ~~too~~ overtaxed people, without a murmur, though he knew that the country could ill afford it. So it was that the people hated him, for what they imagined to be his cruelty.

As a legate of the Pope Wolsey was very powerful. But he did not use his power much, for soon Henry wished to be head of

English History

the church.

So accordingly he decided to break away from the Pope, which he did. Wolsey tried in vain to prevent him but his efforts were of little use. Henry accomplished his desire. But Wolsey power was waning and it died out completely when the king intercepted a letter sent from him to the Pope requesting something which Henry objected to. He retired in 1529 from office but was soon after called up to London again to his trial. He ^{on the way} never got there. He reached a monastery and there was obliged to stop for he was dying.

His last words were "Had I served my ^{god} ~~king~~ as I have served my king He would not have deserted me thus"

Wolsey died in the year 1532.

2. What do you know of Wareham, Cranmer, Fisher, Ridley, Latimer? Sketch portraits of three of these men if you can.

Cranmer was Henry's advisor for some time after the death of Wolsey. But he was not much good and soon fell from office and was burnt. Fisher was burnt because he was opposed to Henry's ^{idea} ~~wish~~ of breaking with the Pope. Ridley and Latimer were also burnt, at Oxford during the reign of Mary, because they were Protestants. It is said that as the flames leaped

English History

up. Latimer turned to his fellow sufferer and said "Courage Master Ridley. We have this day lighted ^{such} a candle in England, as I trust by God's grace will never be put out."

His words were true, and the noble way in which he and Ridley met their deaths, only stirred the other Protestants on to further efforts.

Cranmer was a very weak and poor spirited sort of man, always doing what he thought would please his masters, not what ~~he~~ he thought was right. He was made Archbishop of Canterbury, but he did not fulfil his office well.

When Mary came to the throne he was still a protestant, but he soon recanted and became a ~~et~~ catholic again.

Mary however knew that he had once been a "heretic" and she caused him to be imprisoned.

When Cranmer saw that death was inevitable he took back all that he had said, and died nobly, declaring himself to be a Protestant.

He had begun badly certainly, but I think that he made up for it at his death.

General History

- 1 Describe the condition of Germany when Charles V. became Emperor.

Germany had been, under Charles' father, the emperor Maximilian, a very powerful country, yet it became under the new king yet more powerful.

It had always been a Roman Catholic country and the new king did not alter that state of affairs, for the religion of the country did not trouble him, he only cared for fighting and the conquering of new kingdoms.

But though the soldiers had been numerous, and the old emperor powerful and ambitious yet the people had not been really happy or well off.

They were poor, because all their money had ~~gone~~^{all} been taken to build fortresses, and provide supplies and armaments for the army.

The Roman Catholic priests had up to then been very powerful, and had rather oppressed the people.

Later on, during Charles' reign there was to be a hard struggle for ^{the} religion, which was deemed by many to be right, and many, in fact most, of the Germans ^{then} broke away from the Pope and became Protestants.

General History

2. Give a sketch of Luther's career & of the Diet of Worms.

Luther became a monk, when he was quite young, at the monastery of Eisleben. He had lived there for several years, when something occurred which changed his life. In the library of the convent he found a copy of the new Testament written in Latin. He read it through and was amazed at its teaching, for such ideas had never crossed his mind.

He determined to set out, ^{and} from that day forth to devote his time in teaching the people. ~~this~~ He believed that none could be saved if they had not faith in God, and that no amount of good works could save them if they did not believe.

His chief supporter was the elector of Saxony who sympathized with his teaching and did all he could to help him.

The thing that Luther was most opposed to ~~in~~ in the catholic religion was the selling of pardons and indulgences. He hated this and waged a fierce war against.

For some ~~long~~ time the Pope did not bother about him, but at last he began to get rather nervous lest this new religion should really get the upper hand in Germany.

So he commanded that Luther should be tried at a diet which was to be held at Worms.

Luther appeared before them and made a long speech all about the wickednesses of the Roman Catholics, and explained all

General History

his views.

He was forbidden to preach again on pain of being excommunicated. But he did not care. Nothing daunted he returned to Saxony and continued his preaching.

The Pope hearing this, promptly excommunicated him, but with no effect for Luther burnt the papal bull in front of all the people. His friends then shut him up in the Wartburg where he continued translating the Bible.

But the people of Germany were taking his teaching too literally. They were disobeying all the laws of the church, priests and nuns were ~~marriage~~ ^{and} marrying, religious rites and ceremonies were being left out altogether.

Luther was very much shocked by this state of affairs, and he came out of the Wartburg and began to preach among the people again.

The Pope did not know what to do with him for it was useless to forbid his teaching.

Then Charles V the emperor came to hear of him. He wished to hear Luther's opinion as well as ~~though~~ those of the Roman church.

General History

3 Show that "the Nile is a vast historical volume."

As we travel along beside the Nile we see many things to interest us. Great obelisks to commemorate the deaths of kings and queens, curious mounds of earth, which ^{are} the graves of the ancient Nile dwellers, and here and there, the remains of some gigantic statue, which has been raised after the victory of some king.

The obelisks are mostly covered with strange figures that mean nothing to us, but what a long way they take us back. Back to the earliest Egyptian who dipped his reed pen in ^{black} water and wrote on papyrus scrolls, using strange figures of birds and animals and queer geometrical signs to represent words.

There is a lot of ^{obelisks} wonderfully careful work in these ancient for their shapes are faultless and the hand that carved on those strange "hieroglyphics" must have been both careful and steady to have done them so neatly.

We can picture to ourselves the stately barges, on which these obelisks were conveyed to their places, sailing slowly down the Nile beneath the blue sky and broiling sun ^{with} the brown skinned slaves rowing them.

The obelisks of Ptolemy II and his queen Hatshepsut are still to be seen, perfect and entirely untouched by time, on the river bank.

Another thing of great interest is the Egyptian tomb. There are many tombs along

the Nile

These carry us back a long way, farther even than the obelisks.

In the very beginning, the tomb was merely a hole in the sand, ~~for~~ the bones to be thrown into, but later on it developed into a sort of brick chamber under-neath the ground ^{which} ~~where~~ the coffin was lowered into. The top was then closed up, and a place marked by a mound of earth.

Later on still, these brick tombs developed into Pyramids, which ~~we~~ can still be seen, at Gizeh.

These brick tombs were very interesting for their walls were decorated with pictures in beautiful bright colours of the Egyptians daily life. The market, the Egyptians house, the farmyard, and the various industries, ~~we~~ are all depicted here.

There are many, many other things which we can ~~se~~ find out from the Nile all of wonderfull interest to us for the river is indeed a vast historical volume full of marvellous history for us to read.

General History

Sketch the history of civilization in the Pyramid Age.

The Pyramids

The Pyramids were the tombs of the kings at Gizeh. They were built of solid tiers of stone in Pyramid shape. But they only came later. At first the kings tombs were merely holes in the sand.

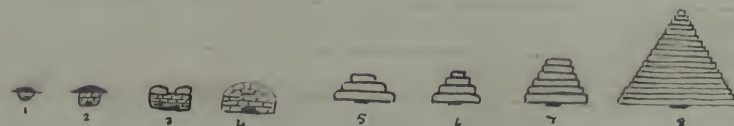
Then they were rough brick chambers underground.

Then they were sort ~~brick~~ of low brick buildings.

Then they were small pyramids with only a few tiers of stone and flat at the top.

Then these first rough pyramids were made larger and were more carefully fashioned till at last they became perfect as the great Pyramids of Gizeh.

This rise in tomb building showed that Egypt was a ^{much} more civilised country than ~~any~~ any other countries of that time, and that the Egyptians were a ^{more} clever and intelligent people than the barbarians of England and Europe.



I is the first tomb of sand

II is the brick chamber

IV is the first Pyramid

VIII is the great Pyramid of Khafre.

Citizenship

What have you to say about drifters & dawdlers, small thefts, bargains, borrowed property? Discuss "we are all born equal."

Drifters

There are some people who drift through life without any particular aim or purpose. They don't work well because they have always allowed themselves to dawdle about, ~~and~~ and have let other people do their work for them. They are a perfect nuisance to everybody, because they are so dependent on others, and are not of the slightest use in the world, because they have never troubled to undertake anything which is rather difficult.

Dawdlers

Dawdlers are very much the same as Drifters, in that they won't tackle hard jobs, because they are too lazy. They are never a success in the world. The girl who dawdles through her lessons, will never get on, because she will find she is so ignorant, to take her place there.

Thefts

All thefts are bad even quite small ones, for if we once let ourselves go, we ~~will~~ shall find it very difficult to pull ourselves up again. It is very easy to take things that do not belong to us, but it is not so easy to own up. If we guard against this fault while we are young we shall find it much easier to abstain from it when

Citizenship

we grow up. A thief is one of the worst things anyone can ^{be}.

Bargains

There is no harm in getting bargains, ^{occasionally} but we may not spend our whole lives hunting for them, for that would not pay us in the least. If we have to pay an expensive taxi fare ^{certain} to a shop where we can get ribbon a penny cheaper, than we can get it anywhere else, we are not saving a bit. That sort of thing is merely foolish.

We may certainly ~~not~~ get good bargains when we can, but we should not always be hunting for them.

Borrowed property

Borrowing other peoples property, is alright provided we give it back again. But if we keep that property ^{too long} or damage or lose it, we are committing a serious offence. So it is really safer not to borrow other peoples things for fear ~~if~~ we should spoil them in any way.

Are we all born equal

NO we are not all born equal. Some are born cleverer than others, some prettier, and some taller or shorter.

Again one child might be born into a nobleman's family and another into a chimney sweeps.

Also a child may be born rich while another is poor.

People cannot be equal. It is an impossibility. It has never been since the beginning of the world and can never be.

Citizenship

How & why did Agis set about the reformation of the City of Sparta?

Agis saw that sparta was becoming very corrupted and wicked, so he decided to try and reform it back to ~~its~~ the old order of Lycurgus. But the people had become so full of vice and sloth that he feared that this would be no easy matter.

So he appealed to them to see whether they would agree or no. The young men of the city were glad enough ~~to~~ to do it, but the old men being so corrupted with sumptuous living that they liked not the idea of returning unto the old straight laws of Lycurgus, would not agree with him.

Nevertheless King Agis determined to do it, and accordingly set about it by calling all the ^{people} ~~the~~ palace and there appearing before them.

He then issued a decree that all the land was to be divided up equally among the people and also all the goods and money belonging to the rich was shared all round.

He then brought back all they who had formerly been banished from the city and gave them a portion of land and some money, desiring that by this he would enable all men to be equal and thus return peace and concord unto the city of sparta.

Citizenship

What are the powers & what are the limitations of the House of Commons? What qualities should we look for in a Member?

The House of Commons has the power to reject a bill passed by the House of Lords, and also it has the power to pass money bills which the House of Lords may not do.

Besides these the House of Commons ~~has~~ has to account for all the money spent by the Crown. It ~~has~~ has not all the privileges of the House of Lords, but on the other ^{hand} it can do many things which the other house cannot. For instance, the House of Lords cannot reject a House of Commons bill, but the House of Commons can reject a bill passed by the House of Lords.

A member of the House of Commons should, I think be ~~passed~~ chosen for his good sense and also for his broad mindedness.

Broad mindedness is especially needfull, I think, because it enables him to see both sides of any question that may ^{for} arise, instead of being prejudiced ~~to~~ one side alone.

Good sense he must have because it will enable him to decide wisely.

Geography

Name & describe three groups of the islands of Polynesia.

Three of the groups of islands in Polynesia are the Cook Islands, the Fiji Islands and the Marquesas Islands.

The scenery of these islands is magnificent. Gorgeous plants, such as can only be raised in a hot house in England, here flourish abundantly out of doors. Wonderful creepers hang from the trees, great bushes of rhododendrons, and other glorious plants are every where, and the low white houses of the natives are practically hidden by the greenery and flowers which grow around them. Their gardens are a blaze of colour for the flowers do not need any looking after but spring up and flourish everywhere under the hot Tropical sun.

The women wear bright coloured cotton dresses and wreaths of flowers, and the men, long trousers and white ~~gar~~ Garibaldi shirts. The towns are not large, but they are clean and airy, ~~the~~ with broad streets and white houses.

Fiji is especially beautiful for it has beautiful lagoons near it. A lagoon is a piece of water shut off from the sea. ~~It is~~ The water is of a blue-green colour and quite still and unmoved.

The Fijians are British subjects and under British Rule. They are dark coloured as are most of the other natives.

Geography

What causes affect climate?

The causes which effect climate are:

Distance from the sea;

Local surroundings;

Height above the sea;

Distance from the equator

Trade Winds.

Distance from the sea effects climate, because if you are a long way away from the sea, your days will be ~~warmer~~ colder in summer and your nights hotter than if you were at the seaside.

This because the sea air gets cooled during the day, so that when it gives it off at night the sea breezes are cooler than the land ones. And in the day the sea absorbs all the cool air so that the land is without it.

Local surroundings

If you are in a place where there are a great many mountains, you will find that the air is shut out by them.

Again if you are in a very flat country you will get plenty of wind.

If you are near marshes, the climate will be damp and unwholesome.

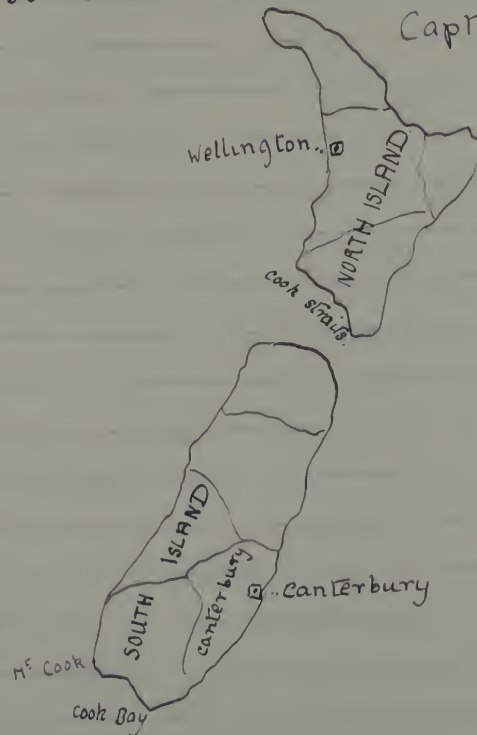
Height above sea if you are very high above the sea, the climate will be more invigorating, because the air is fresher and therefore more bracing.

Geography.

Give some account of New Zealand with a map.

New Zealand is almost the only other country in the world that is divided up into counties like England. It is in two islands which are both under British rule.

Most of the towns are called after places in England. The chief town of the north island is Wellington and that of the south island is Canterbury. They export frozen meat, also cotton and wool. It was discovered by Captain Cook.



Geography

What do you know of Nelson's favorite studies, (b) his manner of life on board ship. With what parts of the world was he familiar?

a) Nelson was a great favorite on board his ship because of his kindly manner and his thoughtfulness for the wants of his sailors. He lived a very plain life himself because he always said that did not wish to ~~be~~ have more comforts than his men. He was very keen on good discipline on board ship, and his men ~~were~~ had to be very obedient.

Nelson's sailors seldom if ever mutinied because they would probably have been dismissed at once if they had. His ~~ships~~^{men} were better trained than most others, because their Admiral tried to make their lives easy for them, and also because he set them such a good example.

Nelson had seen a ~~of~~ many different lands in his various campaigns and battles.

Egypt, Africa, France, and the Indies, he was quite familiar with for he had been obliged to ~~stop~~ ~~and~~ pass near these countries when chasing Napoleon's fleet.

Natural History

What methods of leaf protection are employed by herbs & trees?

When the new leaves are very small they have to have some protection. This protection is in the form of nurse leaves or cotyledons. Sometimes the plant has two nurseleaves which it is ~~then~~ then called a ~~Money~~^{bi-}cotyledon. If it has only one nurseleaf it is called a Moneycotyledon.

The ~~leaves~~ ~~are~~ leaves of some ~~be~~ plants are ~~not~~ protected by hairs, while others are sticky or covered with prickles. In the plants which are hairy the hairs help to give off water as well as protecting the leaves.

In trees the leaf buds are protected by sticky scales.

In the brambles the prickles protect it from onslaught by animals.

2. Write notes with drawings on the special studies you have made this term.

The Primrose

The Primrose has five petals, which are yellow deepening to orange, at the bottom.

The leaves are oblong and covered with hairs which give off water.

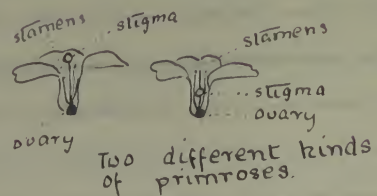
There are two different kinds of primroses. One kind has the sticky stigma at the bottom of the flower, and the other kind has it at the top. The stalk is pink and covered with hairs.

27p30cm161

Natural History

The flower never grows more than 3 inches high. It is to be found in the woods in springtime.

It is not much visited by bees, as there is not much honey in it.



Portion of Primrose leaf with hairs

General Science

Most substances can assume the three forms of matter in succession. Give & describe examples.

Two examples of this are, water and zinc. You boil the water in the kettle. It is ~~to~~ liquid. It becomes steam and evaporates. It is gas. It is frozen and becomes ice. It is solid. Zinc is a solid body.

Melt it and it becomes liquid.

If the fire is very strong it will evaporate and become gas.

Snow is a solid body. It melts and becomes water with evaporates and becomes air.

2. Describe a thermometer & account for its changes.

A thermometer is for measuring heat and cold. It is a ~~long~~ ~~gas~~ thin glass tube closed at both ends, with the degrees marked off on it. There are two kinds of thermometers, Centigrade and Fahrenheit. In the Centigrade ~~zero~~ ^{the} freezing point is marked 0° . In Fahrenheit the freezing point is 32° .

The Centigrade boiling pitch is 100° , the Fahrenheit is 212° .

There is quicksilver in the thermometer which measures the heat. In barometers they have a coloured liquid, instead of the quicksilver. When it is hot it rises in the tube, when it

General Science

is cold, it falls.

3. What is light? What do we see? How does sight give us knowledge?

Light comes to us from the sun, and is always accompanied by heat. When it reaches the earth it is split up into all the colours of the rainbow: violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red. These colours combined make white light.

Sight is one of the most precious of man's senses. It enables us to live.

It also gives us knowledge, for it enables us to see things of interest, such as the scenery around us, the different parts of a flower and all the beauties of nature.

Perhaps the greatest way in which sight helps knowledge is in its enabling us to read. Light helps sight ^{gives} a great deal for it is light which ~~makes~~ the objects around us their colour and appearance.

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Picture Talk.



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